

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second

Class Mall Matter. Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month

SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month 70 Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our iriends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they netist in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Forbearance in the White House.

Mr. ROOSEVELT's ideas on the subject of the relations which properly exist between the President and the Senate of the United States are set forth in this brief but comprehensive essay:

The Senators are the constitutional advisers of the President, for it must be remembered that his Cabluet Is not in the least like the Cabinet of which the Prime Minister is head in the English Parlia ment. Under our Government the Secretaries who form the Cabinet are in the strictest sense the President's own ministerial appointees: the men, chosen out of all the nation, to whom he thinks he can been depute the most important and laborious of his executive duties. Of course, they all advice blue on matters of general policy when he so desires it, and in practice each Cabinet officer has a very tree hand in managing his own department, and must have if he is to do good work. But all this advice and consultation is at the will of the Fresident. With the Senate, on the other hand, the advice and consultation are obligatory under the Constitution.

"The President and Congress are mutually necessary to one another in matters of legislation. and the President and the Senate are mutually becomeny in matters of appointment. Every now and thee mea who understand our Constitution but imperfectly raise an outery against the President for consulting the Senators in matters of appoint ment, and even talk about the Senators 'usurping his functions. These men labor under a misappre hension. The Senate has no right to dictate to the President who shall be appointed, but they have au entire right to say who shall not be appointed. for under the Constitution this has been made their duty.

" In practice it has come to be recognized that each Senator has a special right to be consulted about the appointments in his own State, if he is of the President's political party. Often the opponents of the Senator in his State do not agree with him in the matter of appointments, and sometimes the President in the exercise of his judgment finds it right and desirable to disregard

But the President and the Senators must work together if they desire to secure the best results."

This exposition, written in 1900, when Mr. ROOSEVELT was Governor of New York, and published in the Youth's Companion of Boston on November 6, 1902. has not lost interest.

We accordingly reproduce it to explain Mr. ROOSEVELT's consistently generous treatment of Senators in the matter of appointments, even when he is supposed to be under some provocation to assert in the literal sense the constitutional power of the Executive in the choice of Federal officeholders, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

The Conflicting News From China.

from Pekin and Shanghai on the one hand and from interior towns in the region south of the Yangtse-kiang on the other, we have to keep in view the fact that "China" is rather a geographical expression than a country inhabited by a homogeneous unilingual population. As a matter of fact the traveller who journeys from the Great Wall to Canton or from the coast to the western frontier encounters examples of distinct racial types and finds that the dialect spoken by the common people in one province is entirely unintelligible to the mass of the inhabitants of another. It is only the members of the educated class. the literati, who are familiar with the classical or Mandarin Chinese, which plays the same unifying part in the ill compacted Middle Kingdom that Latin used to play in Christian Europe, and that Arabic still plays in Islam.

Under the circumstances we may give entire credence to the report made by Minister ROCKHILL to our State Department that no uneasiness is felt by anybody in Pekin except the Dowager Empress herself, who may be threatened with a palace revolution or possess private information concerning ominous disturbances in distant provinces. We have also no reason to doubt the veracity of Consul-General ROGERS when he cables that everything is quiet at Shanghai and attributes to local causes the outbreak of anti-foreign hatred at Nanchang, which has cost the lives of six French Catholic priests and four British subjects. Nanchang, which is a city in the province of Kiangsi and stands | Rapid Transit Commission to investigate on a small southern affluent of the Yangtse-kiang, is hundreds of miles from the coast and inhabited by a people who have little in common with the denizens of Shanghai, which for generations has been a treaty port and has contained European settlements. Under the circumstances simultaneous disturbances can hardly be expected in the two places. and in this sense Consul-General ROGERS is justified in describing the Nanchang outrages as "local." With just so much propriety, and no more, the same term "local" was applied to the recent murders of missionaries at Lienchow, a town in the extreme southern province of Kwangtung, which has Canton for its capital. It will be observed, however, that both of these deplorable incidents occurred in the region south of the Yangtse-kiang, where the boycotting of American goods has been relatively systematic and effective and where the antipathy to the reigning Manchu dynasty which ceived precise instructions as to their flamed forth in the Taiping rebellion

has long been smouldering. We have for some time felt confident decirous of avoiding any quarrel with fereign Powers, for she may at any mo-

as the Manchu dynasty had when in proper sanitary condition or for some twenty years in the middle of the nineteenth century its overthrow was threatened by the Taiping rebels. She has thus far been able to avert antiforeign uprisings and to suppress the boycott in the province of Chili, where she possesses a well organized and well equipped army, though a part even of this force is said to be infected with antidynastic sentiments and was sent the other day, together with nearly all the artillery, by the Commander-in-Chief to a point many scores of miles to the northwest of Pekin, on the pretext that its services were needed to stop the depredations of bandits. So decentralized, however, is China that the sovereign can exercise very little authority over the viceroys of remote provinces, while these officials, even if disposed to obey orders, have themselves inadequate means of coercion. The Nanchang affair, like that which took place at Lienchow some weeks ago and the still earlier one at Changpu, is likely to have many a counterpart hereafter, and such incidents confirm the opinion which we have formerly expressed that in the region south of the Yangise-kiang there exist simultaneously anti-foreign and anti-dynastic movements, which will

received from the Englishman CHARLES GEORGE GORDON. The American and British gunboats which are stationed on the Yangtsekinne can, of course, avenge promptly the murder of Christian missionaries if the assassination was committed in a place accessible to vessels. This is not the case with Nanchang, however, for the small stream on which it stands is not navigable for gunboats. Even punishment in such a case is difficult, and prevention is of course impossible. So long as a process of fermentation pervades southern China, foreign residents will have cause to apprehend the de-

tend to amalgamate as the people learn

that the sovereign is leaning upon foreign

support. The inhabitants of Nankin.

the old capital, and indeed of all south-

ern China, recall with bitterness the

assistance which their Manchu ruler

Who Was Ized?

struction of property and loss of life.

JAMES E. MARCH is Republican leader of the Sixth Assembly district of New York city. He is the king of the Italian labor padrones of the East Side and supplies laborers to EDWARD H. HARRIMAN'S railroads. In the first McKinley Administration Mr. MARCH was a candidate for the post of Deputy Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York. He did not get the place. In 1894 he had been arrested and fined in the court of General Sessions for running an unlicensed labor bureau.

In 1902 Governor Opell made Mr. MARCH a Warden of the Port of New York, from which place he resigned early in 1905 in order to be ready to be appointed as one of the two Railroad Commissioners called for by the Harriman-Odell bill which increased the commission from three to five members. In April of the same year, however, F. L. C. KEATING, Tammany's Commissioner of Licenses, informed Mr. MARCH that he must take out an employment agency license or go out of the employment agency business.

"MARCH," declared Mr. KEATING at the time, "is king pin of a ring of Italian padrones who are violating the employ-To comprehend how it happens that ment agency laws. I sent for MARCH, he we get such widely different reports told me to go to hell, and that he'd have ODELL repeal the law, and what not."

"I won't get any license," retorted MARCH to KEATING. "I'll have the damned law repealed, anyway, and quick at that. ODELL will do that for me. I deliver all the Italian Republican votes in this city, and you can go to hell. You won't hold your job long, either.' We are quoting all this from the published interviews with Mr. KEATING and Mr. MARCH

After March's arrest on the charge of again violating the employment agency law, he carried out his threat of retaliation and tried to oust KEATING. WILLIAM HALPIN, ODELL'S president of the New York Republican county committee at the time, took to Albany a bill which was to make Keating's department a State office under the jurisdiction of the State Labor Commissioner, but all, ODELL, HALPIN and MARCH, were turned down, the bill dying in the Senate, and Governor Higgins did not appoint MARCH as one of the two new Railroad

Commissioners. In view of Mr. MARCH's dinner to Mr. ODELL on Monday evening, and because of Mr. Quigg's commendation of Mr. ODELL, several natural inquiries suggest themseives. Was ODELL Ryanized by the words of QUIGG, or was QUIGG Harrimanized by the presence of ODELL and MARCH, or were ODELL and MARCH Quiggized, or was Quigg Odellized?

Bad Housekeeping in the Subway. Dr. GEORGE A. SOPER, the sanitary engineer who was employed by the conditions in the subway, spent six months at the job, from July 1 to December 31. His report has just been printed in full in the City Record. His most important statement is that the company operating the road has not corrected any of the conditions to which he called attention in his preliminary report of October 19, 1905. At that time Dr. SOPER recommended that the ballast of the roadbed be renewed at the stations. where it has become very filthy, or that it be replaced with concrete or other smooth surface easy to keep clean. Dr. SOPER records the fact that the company's own employees, "who should be the sanitary guardians of the subway, by their own acts contribute largely to

the conditions now existing. In October Dr. SOPER recommended that dry sweeping be abolished. This has not been done, and he declares that the porters who are supposed to clean the stations "apparently have not reduties, and they are not obliged, as they should be, to follow in every particular methods of cleaning and disinfection that the Empress Downger is earnestly | laid down by a competent superintendent." The station toilet rooms have not been kept clean as they should be, and ment have as urgent need of foreign aid | Dr. Sopen declares they should be put

permanently closed. He says:

"The stairways and platforms have been washed so infrequently that the employees at many of the stations cannot remember when this work was last done."

They look it. As the result of his examination of the rolling stock Dr. SOPER records these conclusions:

At present the cars are cleaned at the yards of the operating company or in the subway itself. They are swept out too infrequently and cleaned inside and out apparently once in two or more days. Accurate information with respect to this matter has not been obtainable. The Board of Realth has recommended that the cars at the yards, after sweeping, should be closed, and after not less than three hours should be cleared of the dust which has settled. This should be removed from the seats and woodwork by dry or moist cloths. frequently renewed, and from the floors by large moist mops, repeatedly rinsed in fresh water Thorough mopping of the floors of the cars should be done at intervals to be determined by experi ence. I concur in this recommendation and also advise the employment of the modern vacuum cleaning system. By this system the movable dust may be removed from the cars by suction and after ward concentrated and burned. This process should be especially applicable to cleaning the care while in the subway, if it is necessary to clean them there. If they could be run into the outside air for cleaning this should be done by all means."

For many of the inconveniences and discomforts of the underground railway such as its unpleasant smell and high summer temperature, it may be extremely difficult or expensive, and perhaps impossible, to find effective remedies. The conditions to which Dr. SOPER again calls attention in this report, however, are capable of immediate correction, and it is surprising that they were permitted to exist after the publication of his earlier report.

Canada's Big Trade Jump.

Canada has sprung a surprise on herself. The Toronto Globe says that "when the trade figures for the seven months ending January 31 were produced they were regarded almost with incredulity. Compared with the figures for the same term last year, there is a gain of \$25,-603,940 in exports, and of \$15,744,978 in imports.

The exports for the seven months were \$150,834,433, and the imports \$156,-259,403, the total being \$307,093,836. If that pace is continued Canada's commerce for the full fiscal year will pass the half billion dollar mark. If our foreign commerce, per capita, export and import, equalled that of Canada, our figures, instead of being a little under a total of \$3,000,000,000, would be very close to \$7,000,000,000. Her exports for these seven months are classified as follows:

Products of the mine \$19.598.854 Products of the fisheries 10,943,791, Animals and their produce 48.562.915

Three years ago Sir THOMAS SHAUGH-NESSY said: "Canada is getting to be a big boy now." With new railways, new settlers, new enterprises and large investments, the husky lad is adding cubits to his stature every year.

The Dove Dinner.

The white robed statesman whom the Hon EDWARD LAUTERBACH describes as "the best Governor who has existed in our memory," described himself in a

"I was cutting ice." He usually is cutting ice, and storing it. 0

" I still had an occupation." They reckon ill who leave him out. He has a number of occupations; and

they pay well. Besides, goodness always "That which we lose in life is made up to us

in some way."

You bet! And when you lose, have somebody introduce a little bill at Albany. Checks in settlement will be mailed special delivery. A good man never

loses. He sees that the loss is made up

to him in some way. "We don't altogether live in the past. The pres ent has its problems." It has. Even when one's past is sweet and pure as new mown hay. One must keep on "working," if one can.

" Monopolistic greed must be fought." Who has fought it harder and gained more advantage over it; let it show itself if it dare. He will bite a piece right out of it. He will throttle it. He will squeeze it in his iron hands.

" I am going to be a Republican always." What a blessed prospect for the Republicans

A word as to the last election. It was a unant nous wish that we should have a straight ticket It brought disaster, but the party was untarnished. If my brothers in the party make any mistake I shall be glad to share it with them. I wish for the success of the party at the next election, and hope we shall have a candidate for Governor who will appreciate the party and the work that has been done to keep it in power."

"Disaster!" The word is too strong. Mr. HEARST made an excellent run; and he is understood to be a candidate for Governor. Certainly he appreciates the work that has been done for him and the white robed party who did it.

Some doves were liberated at the dinner honored by this speech. They symbolized the innocence and the spotlessness of the best Governor who has existed in the memory of the Hon. EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

Spain is about to connect herself with the rest of Europe by a railroad gauge that will obviate the necessity of transferring passengers and freight from one train to another on the frontier. Neither the normal nor the narrow gauge system of Spain has up to this time conformed in width with the standards of other European countries. All international railroad traffic has accordingly been subjected to great inconvenience. It is one of the many signs of progress in Spain that the direct do track railroad from Madrid, now building will not only shorten the distance between that capital and the French frontier on the Bay of Biscay by ninety miles, but wil also permit through fast trains between

Madrid and Paris. Slow trains and high freight rates have

also been a severe tax upon the commerce of Spain. Few of the passenger trains travel faster than fifteen or twenty miles an hour, and freight rates are so high that it costs more to send the cotton cloths of the Baic lone mills two hundred miles into the interior than to ship similar goods from England. A reduction of the present high freight rates in the interior will benefit the Spanlards as much as increased facilities for through land communication with other

countries. It is something of a tribute to the independence, intelligence, civic spirit, substance and political manhood of the Republican party in New York that the district which has consented to extel the performances, laud the leadership and publicly condone the party treasons and dishonor

of B. B. ODELL, Jr., is the Sixth Assembly. The Bixth Assembly district, always Democratic, with a Republican leader, JAMES E. MARCH, who was until a few years ago an active "worker" in Democratic anks, subsists under the record of having one-quarter of its vote cast from Bowery lodging houses and "Raines law" hotels, and of being the one district in all New York in which notoriously the Republican organization is dominated by its political opponents. In the legislation adopted in 1899 for the creation of the "State Bureau Elections," during Mr. ROOSEVELT'S erm as Governor, the chief argument advanced in its favor was the impossibility of the Republicans in New York getting "a square deal" in that district. More recently, in the last Presidential election, the palpable disloyalty of the Republican organization in the Sixth was recognized

Republican living elsewhere, "to watch out" for what was done in the Sixth. At the Odell dinner, so-called, there were present many Sixth district Democrats. and it was quite natural that they should approve the continuance of conditions

in the designation of WILLIAM LEARY, a

which assure them from 3,000 to 5,000 majority. The retention of ODELL as Republican leader, the saddling upon the Republicen party in New York of the heavy burden of Odellism and the projection of MARCH as a fitting representative of its principles. political capacity and enlightenment must satisfy all Democrats intent upon success at the polls in November.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Pleased was I to read your gentle rebuke administered to my old political friend Mr. Ivins concerning his interest in Mr. Jerome's cam-paign fund. Since his revivification (if his distressing defeat for Mayor can be considered such) I am afraid Mr. Ivins, like many of the women who attend the gatherings of some of our women's clubs, has taken himself too seriously. He is too talented a man to do that. I have attended several gatherings of late where Mr. Ivins spoke, and I noted with pain his sensitiveness to a remark printed in THE SUN last fall just after his nomination, when a politician was made to ask: "Ivins? Ivins? Why I thought he was He, I regret to say, becomes quite angry as he hurls back the statement that is not dead, politically or otherwise; and he shouldn't do that, because, in my opinion, and I have been careful to note Mr. Ivins's steps during many years, few have a riper better thinker than he has. I am a very old man now, and I have been on the political turf lo, these many years. I am rejoiced at Mr. Ivins's renewed prominence. I feel, with a dear old friend of mine who remembers Mr. Ivins from the old County Democracy days, that Mr. Ivins's renewed activity as a politician is like "the animal within me lickng the chops of memory. NEW YORK, Feb. 26. CENTURY CLUB

Voltaire in the Public Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A short while ago a picture of Voltaire was presented to Public School 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh It was accepted and hung in the The donor is a lady very active in

school matters.
While this was happening, a meeting was being held by a number of worthy men who were called in conference by Mr. Walter Laidlaw to devise a plan by which some kind of religion could be instilled into the pupils speech in response to that measured of the public schools. The meeting adjourned without doing anything in favor of religion: the picture of Voltaire is, I presume, still preaching irreligion on the school

walls. sensibilities of the children who attend Public School 59? Have the parents of these children no guarantee that whatever religion their children have will not be destroyed or weakened while in the city's care by giving a place honor in the school to the picture of such

a protagonist of atheism as Voltaire? Who is responsible for permitting such a thing? Is the list of Americans who deserved well of our country so small that ligious Frenchman as a model to be imitated by our children? NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

Bad Air in the Music Rooms. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The announce ment of Mr. Hammerstein's opera scheme gives some comfort to those who, even during their

savorite music, have had to fight to keep awake in stiffing atmosphere of the Metropolitan Opera Last night, when the Wagner concert filled the house, the air was most heavy. At a recent per-formance of "Die Meistersinger" a lady near the writer in the orchestra had to leave her seat from

faintness, and about ten days later in a stall box seek the fresher air of the corridor But had air is not confined to the Metropolitan A friend of mine had to take her children away from the parquet at Carnegie Hall before the close of the first young folks' concert she attended, and

give up going to the others. I have will air their grievances in THE SUN We may

yet get some ventilation.
NEW YORK, Feb. 26. STIELED TO SWEET MUSIC.

Doubts About Roman Antiquity

From the London Standard. Signor Bonl has come to an interesting conclu-sion with regard to many of the buildings belong ing to the first and second century.

He is now convinced that a large number of them that were supposed to be built of long flat bricks are really composed of tiles, obtained in millions from the great conflagrations that devastated frome. The aqueduct of the Jane (Freday) aqueduct of the Aqua Traiana, the entire port of Ostla, near Fiumicino, the hemicycle of the Forum of Trajan, the Horrea under the Basil ics of Maxentius, many of the tombs on the Via Latina and the Via Appla, including the internal part of the tomb of Ceellia Metella and many other pulldings, are all formed of these remains. would entirely after the dates attributed

o many buildings, which were formerly supposed to be unquestionably fixed by the stamps of the supbricks of which they were composed, but were taken from the remains of very much older

The Deadline at Thirty.

Goethe's "Faust," or rather from Fighte" "When one has passed his thirtieth year one then is just the same as dead. 'Twere best betimes to put you out o' the way." Such is Bayard Taylor's ansiation of Goethe's lines in the second part of who says: "When they have passed their thirtieth ear one might well wish for their own reputa tion and the advantage of the world that they would die, since from that age on their lives will only be an increasing damage to themselves and NIHIL NOVUM SUB SOLE. NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

"Unsanitary" and "Unsanatory. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The letter ou print entitled "Unsanitary" and its accom-

ment of usage. As the precise definition of "sanitary" is "pertaining to health" and that of "sanatory" is "con-ducive to health," why not "unsanatory" rather than "unsanitary" as "not conducive to health"? NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

THE TAXING POWER. A Reply to Mr. Lawson Purdy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am reluctant to emphasize my disagreement with your esteemed correspondent Lawson Purdy, Esq., regarding the right and power of New York, under the Federal Constitution. to tax the negotiable bonds and other evidences of debt passing from hand to Kand by delivery which are actually situated in New Jersey or any other State, even if owned by a resident and domiciled anhabitant

of New York. Such securities having an actual situs another State and untaxable by New York is a legal fact showing the fatuous folly, in he near presence of New Jersey safe deposit vaults of the measure now in the Senate.

I think that an explanation of Mr. Purdy's criticism of my opinion, published by you on February 20, is to be found in the incident that his attention has not been fixed on th opinions of the Federal Supreme Court and of our own Court of Appeals explaining and modifying the expressions used by the former in the Kirtland case (100 U. S., 491). The turning point of that case was the fact, conseded on the record, that the taxing situs of the bonds was in Connecticut. That appears in the following sentence, quoted by Mr. Purdy from the opinion of the court:

The debt which the plaintiff, a citizen of Connec ticut, holds against the resident of Illinois is property in his hands. The debt, then, having its situs at the creditor's residence and constituting a por tion of his estate there, both he and the debt are, for purposes of taxation, within the jurisdiction of The attorneyship of the case of Kirtland.

the plaintiff in error, was defective. The court could not on the record decide otherwise than as it did after the plaintiff's concession in the court below. In the case I presented the situs is in New Jersey and not in New York, although the owner of the securities is a domiciled New

Yorker. The presumption may be that the taxable situs of debts, evidenced in such a concrete form as to be tangible like bonds, notes. bank currency and corporation shares and so negotiable as to convey title by delivery, is at the domicile of the owner, but the presumption can be rebutted by proof of actual

is at the domicile of the owner, but the presumption can be rebutted by proof of actual situs.

Not all debts are any longer intangible property. The Federal Supreme Court has destroyed forever that delision and the State courts must recognize the destruction.

In Stempel's case (175 U.S., 209) the Supreme Court at Washington said the maxim Mobilia sequentur personam was, at best, only a legal fiction; that the court had never denied the taxable situs of negotiable securities could be elsewhere than at the domicile of the owner and asserted that the Legislature could not disturb the taxable situs at the owner's domicile "when, in fact, they [the bonds] are in his possession.

All depends on the facts!

The illuminating opinion by the New York Court of Appeals (88 N. Y., 576), referred to by Mr. Purdy, put the Kirtland decision by the Federal Supreme Court on its true ground when theseformer remarked that an accurate statement of the Kirtland doctrine is "that a debt may have its situs at the residence of the creditor and may there be taxed."

debt may have its situs at the residence the creditor and may there be taxed.

the creditor and may there be taxed."

The facts must control!

Naturally, a New York court will not volunteer, till compelled by the Federal Supreme Court, to deny the constitutional power of New York, but the fact is, nevertheless, that the Supreme Court at Washington is the master, and no one can now safely doubt it will command that if Mr. Purdy, a domiciled New Yorker, owns negotiable securities, corporation bonds and even the certificates of shares in a foreign corporation, in a con-New 107ker, owns negotiable securities, corporation bonds and even the certificates of shares in a foreign corporation, in a condition to transfer the title by delivery, and the securities are honestly in a safe deposit box in New Jersey, they cannot be taxed by New York. Of course, I am excluding a deposit proved to be fraudulent, and yet after what our Court of Appeals has attered of the right of a New Yorker to change his residence and put his property in Government bonds to escape taxation one writes timidly on the subject.

The thing to be accomplished is to obliterate, as soon as possible, all traces of the "general property tax system," which, as the late Mr. M. I. Townsend said in the New York Constitutional Convention of 1867-68, "rells and works lies." It is the vice of the Saxe measure, now pending in the Albany Senate, that it revives the lying system as to non-residents.

A New Yorker, after he has once told a lie to a tax assessor, is never the same man as before. He has started on the downward

A New Yorker, after he has once told a lie to a tax assessor, is never the same man as before. He has started on the downward path, which may end in a life insurance company. The State is wrong thus needlessly to tempt its own critizens to tell lies in tax matters. New York, Feb. 26. EMPIRE CITY.

FREEDOM'S HERITAGE Later Immigrants Will Be the True Test. As the Earlier Were.

TO THE PULTOR OF THE SUN-Siz: Much is written and more spoken about the alleged danger accruing to this republic from the immigrants who are landing upon its shores in ever increasing numrepetition of the utterances of the madmen called themselves "native Americans." That tribe had no moccasins on their feet, no eagle plumes in their neadgear and but little wampum in their belts, but they had their war paint on, and their tomahawks raised against the earlier immigrants, and their warery was, "No Irish need apply." But the Irish landed whether or no, bringing with them the brawn and muscle which enabled them to earr living at laborious tasks, and also bringing with them a loyalty and devotion to this republic which was to be proved, and was proved when they and Then the Germans came. Skilled workmen in he arts and handlerafts, they found more lucrative employment than the Irish, who had been defled all opportunities of education by the malice of misgovernment in the old land. The sons of the Irish and German immigrants met the sons of the Amer-lean in the public schools and together were trained to render a prompt obedience to rightful authority and to accept cheerfully the discipline necessary in the formation of the qualities which make good citizenship. They were taught by precept and example to emulate the self-sacrifice of the patriots. who founded this Union. History records how those sons of the immigrants and the natives un flinchingly endured the dire suffering of war fo the preservation of the Union and were faithfut to their heritage even unto death.

Will the children of the later immigrants prov less loyal, less devoted to this republic than were the children of the earlier immigrants. Will they be less mindful of the history and purpose of it nding? Trained as they are being trained and taught by the noble men and women in our schools not one of the Devil's advocates who take the affirmative can advance a sane reason why they

Look you to it, ye indifferent inheritors of Free dom's priceless heritage, that you do not have to give place to the truer loyalty, the nobler devotion and the more exalted aspirations of the sons of th despised immigrants. BROOKLYN, Feb. 27.

Bishop Turner. from the Atlanta Independent (negro newspaper

Nobody takes Bishop Turner seriously, and he is not responsible for his outbreak at Macon. It was quite natural that some freak should voice the intent and purpose of the gathering, and it fell to the lot of the good Bishop to give vent to the incendiary and treasonable feeling pent up in the breast of the convention. Bishop Turner's utterances no more represented the conservatism and representative character of the race in the State than did the convention. Both the sentiments of the Bishop and the personnel of the con terence were outrages upon a liberty loving people. The dag may not and does not mean the same thing to the negro that it means to the white man; but we have nothing to gain and cannot hope to gain ad-ditional protection from its significance by de-nouncing it and its sentiment. In the course of the Bishop's remarks he said:

"I used to love what I thought was the grand old flag and sing with ecstasy about the Stars and Stripes, but to the negro in this country the Ameri-The Deadline at Thirty.

Can flag is a dirty and contemptible rag. Not a star in it can the colored man claim; for it is no br. Oaler and Dr. Minot learned something from longer the symbol of our manhood rights and

hell is an improvement upon the United States when the negro is involved. If a little ignorant and stupid white man, who was never heard of and never would be heard of until ten thousand years after the resurrection trump, wishes a little notoriety he begins to belie and slander the negro and bounds into popularity. And I challenge any one or all of them to meet me in public di cussion, and I will show that the negro is a far better man than they are.

The above utterance is not only incendiary and treasonable, but it is sacrilegious, and if the good Bishop believes what he said then he is a fraud and ought to have the moral courage to stand n the open meeting and tell his people that the Erristian religion is a humbur. The Bishop's sacrilegion and fulminations against the flag of his coun try cannot but prove menacingly hurtful to the race and people he was seeking to help. His language was not only unfortunate and hurtful to the negro masses, but it argues logically our innate

ROOSEVELT QUOTES TOGO. Japanese Admiral's Message Issued in an John D. Rockefeller Offers \$125,000 for

Order to Our Army. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-A general order to the army, issued to-day, contains a letter from the President to the Secretary of War, in which is transmitted a part of the address delivered by Admira! Togo to the united squadrons of the Japanese navy just as that organization was about to disband on December 31. In his letter the President says that Admiral Togo's message is so noteworthy that he deems it proper that it be inserted in a general order. The letter of the President is concluded as follows:

I commend the above address to ever man who is or may be a part of the fighting force of the United States, and to every man who believes that, if ever, unhappily, war should come, it should be so conducted as to reflect credit upon the American nation.

The President's letter transmitting the address of Admiral Togo to the Secretary of War says in part:

The qualities which make a formidable fighting man on sea or on shore, and which herefore, make a formidable army or navy, are the same for all nations. The individual men must have the fighting edge, there must be in them courage, determination, individual initiative, combined with willingness to learn and subordination of self, together with physical address, in order that they may form the stuff out of which in the aggregate good armies and navies are made, but in addition to this there must be preparedness-there must be thorough training in advance. Every American officer and enlisted man, whether serving in the army or the navy, should keep ever before his eyes the fact that he will not be fit thoroughly to do his work in the event of war unless in peace he has thoroughly done

he work of preparing for war. The men of the army and the navy, in any great crisis such as even the most peaceful lation may at times have to face, will be those upon whom the especial responsibility will rest of keeping the nation's honor bright and unsulfied. They cannot do this if the nation does not exercise forethought on their behalf. We must have an adequate navy and an adequate army in point of size; they must be provided with the most effective mechanism in the form of weapons and other material; above all they must be given every chance i time of peace to train themselves so that they may be adepts in handling the mechanism and be fitted in body and in mind unflinchingly to endure the tremendous strain and bear th tremendous responsibility of war.

SURWAY NOT KEPT CLEAN.

That's More Serious Than the Bacteria or the Temperature, Says Engineer Soper.

A report made by George A. Soper, the sanitary engineer of the Rapid Transit Board, of a sanitary investigation of the subway criticises the subway management for lack of cleanliness at stations and in cars. Dr. Soper says that he found that there is more carbon dioxide in the subway between 5:30 and 6 P. M. than at any other time, and more at the Fourteenth street station than at any other station. He found, he says, on an average, twice as many bacteria on the streets as in the subway, excepting after rains, when there were fewer outside than inside. The oily roadbed, of which there has been some criticism, Dr. Soper says, apparently collects from the air large numbers of the bacteria and is helpful rather than injurious.

"Sanitary considerations," says the report, "do not lead me to view the heat of the subway in summer with alarm. In fact, the conditions in winter, when strong draughts of cold air enter the stations, are far more apt to affect health. The difference between the temperature in the subway and in the streets was much less in hot weather, than was generally understood weather than was generally understood. The average temperature of the subway in July and August was 5.6 degrees higher than that of the streets. If it is found feasible to cool and otherwise improve the air by refrigeration, fans or other mechani-cal means, the advantage of doing so is apparent, but if this result cannot be accom-plished the consequences will not be found

disastrous."

Of far more importance than the question of heat is the need of maintaining proper conditions of cleanliness in the subway,

says Dr. Soper.
The sanitary administration of the feature brought out in this investigation. Inspection has shown the existence of conditions which call for immediate improve-ment. The stations and toilet rooms have not been kept in a clean and orderly condi-It is difficult to criticise too severely the fifthy condition of the roadbed at the stations or the neglected condition of ventilation and cleanliness in some of the toilet rooms. Unless these conditions are rected they may very properly be regarded as suitable subjects for the attention of the Board of Health.'

Dr. Soper recommends that the ballast of the roadbed at the stations be renewed replaced by concrete, that the ordinances of the Health Board in regard to spitting be enforced, that dry sweeping be abolished and that the cars and stations, now in-efficiently cleaned, be scrubbed at least once a week and at night. at the stations, he says, are improperly ventilated and improperly and infrequently cleaned, and they should be put in a sanitary condition and kept clean or else perma nently closed.

NEW GIFT TO CATHEDRAL. Mrs. Levi P. Morton Donates 850,000 for

Furnishing the Choir. The monthly meeting of the trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine was held of Bishop Greer. A gift of \$50,000 was an-

yesterday at 7 Gramercy Park, the home nounced from Mrs. Levi P. Morton, in memory of her mother, the late Susan Kearny Street. This is supplementary to a gift of \$000,000 made a year ago to be expended on the organ, altar and reredos of the cathe-dral. Mrs. Morton wishes her gift to be devoted to providing the remaining furniture of the choir. Unanimous indorsement was given to the

application made by Columbia University to the city authorities that the property near the cathedral, between 116th and 122d streets and Riverside Drive and Claremont avenue, be made into a park.

Fisher-Agnew.

Miss Alice G. Agnew and Henry Johnson Fisher were married yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street.

The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, who per formed the ceremony, was assisted by the Rev. formed the ceremony, was assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Richardson of the Brick Church. Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss attended her sister as matron of honor and Miss Kathryn Fisher, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Alice Van Doren Ripley were bridesmaids. George Clay Hollister was the best man, and George B. Agnew, a brother of the bride: Hugh Auchincloss, William A. Delano, Thomas L. Clarke, John Sargent, S. Brinckerhoff Thorne, Redmond Cross and James B. Neale were ushers.

were ushers.

Andrew Bliss Agnew, the bride's father, gave a reception afterward at his home, were Fifty-sixth street.

Lewis-Mingle.

The wedding of Miss Bertha Louise Mingle and Samuel E. Lewis was celebrated yester-day afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Sampson Mingle, 315 West mother, Mrs. Sampson Mingle, 315 West Eighty-sixth street. The Rev. Dr. De Lancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Church, per-formed the ceremony. There were no brides-maids or ushers.

Mr. Exum Appears.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The general nanager of the Southern Cotton Oil Company's fertilizer department is named Culpepper Exum. NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

Regulation. Knicker-I hear Jones has a new scheme for the

Bocker-Yes; his notion is to station members of the traffic squad on the track.

SEASIDE HOSPITAL.

It on Conditions. John D. Rockefeller has offered to give the Association for the Improvement of the

Condition of the Poor \$125,000 toward the erection of a permanent seaside hospital for children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones and glands on condition that a like amount is raised before July 1 and that the permanent maintenance of the hospital is assured. An anonymous donor ha promised to contribute \$25,000 to the fund that must be raised in order to get Mr. Rockefeller's money. Jacob H. Schiff. Mortimer L. Schiff and Percy R. Pyne have promised \$5,000 each, and Felix M. Warburg. \$2.000. In speaking of the hospital fund R. Fuiton

Cutting, president of the association, said These offers we must attribute in large part to President Roosevelt's visit of July 28. 1905, to Sea Breeze. The account of the President's visit informed hundreds of President's visit informed nundreds of thousands of mothers and fathers for the first time that the majority of maimed and crippled children—of whom there are from 50,000 to 75,000 in the United States—owe their misfortune to the same germ that causes consumption in adults; that this form of tuberculosis can be cured if treated out of doors, preferably in the bracing salt air. Throughout the United States great interest has been shown in what has been

out of doors, preferably in the bracing salt air. Throughout the United States great interest has been shown in what has been done for the little cripples at Sea Breeze, the medical and surgical professions urging with one voice the importance of founding on the American seashore the cure that is being given so successfully at eighty-one different seaside hospitals in Europe."

Howard Townsend, chairman of the committee in charge, said: "It has been suggested that the best possible way to insure rapid expansion of the Sea Breeze method of treating sick and convalescent alike would be to present to the city a hospital with model provision for out of door treatment night and day, Many members of the Board of Estimate have as individuals expressed great interest. Should they expressed great interest. Should they officially offer a site it might determine the action of our committee. On the other hand, one or two private societies have been considered. From the ourset the association has decided not itself to maintain a hepital, but to complete the demonstration as hepital, but to complete the demonstration as hepital. tain a hospital, but to complete the demonstration that the crippled child is unnecessary and is curable, and then to secure funds for a beginning of the chain of seaside hospitals that our country needs."

CORNELL STEAMSHIP TEST. Engineering Seniors Investigate the Morre

Castle's Engines.

The Ward Line steamship Morro Castle brought back to port yesterday nine Cornell seniors in the mechanical engineering course, who made the round trip to Cuba with a professor purely in the interest of science. They were the guests of the line and spent most of the time at sea in the engine room making all sorts of tests to determine the efficiency of the engines.

A delegation from the senior class does some sort of investigating every year. Last year the Baltimore and Ohio electric power house in Baltimore was duly measured, inspected and approved. One of the present seniors is a nephew of one of the Ward Line owners and the uncle issued a pass for nine students and one professor to make a round trip on the Morro Castle. In the party were Prof. Diedrichs, I. W.

Day, T. Creighton Gordon, George D.

Johnson, P. L. Emerson, H. Van Fleet, Henry Atwater, Walter D. Guldensinger, Le Roy Woodland and H. F. Preston. When the oilers and stokers saw the kid gloves and the long overcoats coming aboard and found out what was to be done they prepared for fun. They got a surprise. The collegians have been working hard over engines and similar things for nearly four years, and they admit that they know a lot. It didn't take them long to prove that fact to the engine room force, and then, mutual respect having been established, mutual respect having been established, the amateur overalled bunch and the pro-

the amateur overalled bunch and the pro-fessionals became fast friends.

The torsion meter won the engine crew, the collegians say. The meter is some-thing new. It is a machine built to deter-mine the twisting force which is applied

to a shaft, and it was tried out on one of the shafts of the Morro Castle.

The ship sailed a week ago Saturday, and on the following morning the Cornell delegation, descended. delegation descended upon the engine room, dressed in overalls and blue shirts. and took the stations the professor gave them. Then for twenty-four hours they made observations. Every bit of coal consumed in that time was carefully weighed. The amount of water used by the boilers was put down. The number of revolutions of the engines was entered in a book with a lot of other data, and when everything is figured out, which will take several weeks, the delegation will know just how much efficiency there is in the

They sang songs while they worked. Nine college boys thrown together will begin to spoil harmony pretty soon, no matter where they are, and these nine were no exception. They sang by the hour and some of the minor barber shop chords they struck made the engineers think they were back on the Bowery listening to a

were back on the bowery in aning to a comedy quartette.

When the ship docked yesterday the oilers, engineers and stokers lined up to shake good-by, and it was "So long, Bill." "By by, Jack" between them and the collegians, as though they had been friends for years. On the pier the students gave a Cornell yell as a perting shot. Cornell yell as a parting shot.

TOO MANY PRISONERS HELD. Mr. Jerome Sees Magistrate Pool About Trivial Charges.

A minute after Magistrate Pool took his seat in the Essex Market police court yesterday District Attorney Jerome entered in a hurry. He inspected the courtroom and then had an interview with the Magistrate in his private room.

Mr. Jerome said that he had called on the Magistrate to talk with him about the necessity of not holding persons for trial on trivial charges where the evidence ought to show that convictions would be impossible. He said that the higher courts ere clogged with trivial cases sent from

Magistrates' courts and that better judg-ment should be used.
Magistrate Pool listened to the suggestion but made no statement in reply.

Mr. Jerome said that Magistrate Pool was not the only Magistrate who sent trivial cases down for trial and he means to bring about a reform.

Manhattan Beach Deesn't Suit the Mayor. Mayor McClellan said yesterday that he was not very much impressed with Manhattan Beach as a site for the city's proposed seaside park. The property has been offered to the city by the Corbin estate interests for \$3,150,000, or for \$150,000 a year the rent to be deducted from the purchase rice if the city concludes to take it after a

The Mayor visited the beach on Monday with Park Commissioner Kennedy of Brook and Engineer Lewis of the Board of

I don't think the property is worth the price," said the Mayor yesterday.
Part of Long Beach and land at Rockaway
Park and at Staten Island have been offered for the same purpose, and the Mayor will personally inspect the other properties be-fore the hearing, which is set for March 2

Needs of the Hospital for Cripples.

The New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled reports that in 1905 963 patients, mostly children, were treated in its hospital, and that 44,157 treatments were given outside.
William Sloane, Adrian Iselin, Jr., and

william Sloane, Adrian Iselin, 97, and William Church Osborn, the committee which makes this report, state that the hospital needs funds. Every year it runs \$40,000 behind its permanent subscriptions and endowments. Subscriptions may be sent to Frederick Sturgis, treasurer, 31 Nassau street, New York.